WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1891.

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THE BUR, New York City.

#### Who Did It?

A sudden Republican inspiration is to try to show that New York was balked of the World's Fair by the agency of Southern Democrats. It happens, for illustration, that Mr. Mills of Texas voted for Chicago. Mr. McMillin of Tennessee voted for Chicago. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE also voted for Chicago, and various other Democratic Congressmen voted for Chicago. This fact is now being urged for the benefit of the New York Republican canvass with equal earnestness by some Chiengo newspapers, particularly the Inter-Ocean, and by the local Republican press.

As to where the responsibility actually lies for locating the Fair outside of New York we will readily and justifiably take the authority of the Republican Inter-Ocean. That journal has already said, upon an occasion when it mentioned no other cause of a similar nature: "New York and Pennsylvania Republicans working together did not a little to give us the victory."

The big chief of the New York Republicans, and of the combination of New York and Pennsylvania Republicans, was Thomas C. PLATT. Behind him stood BENJAMIN HAR-RISON. The Grand Old Party in New York and its elected President in Washington wronged the Empire State.

Vote against them. Vote against FASSETT.

### A Free Advertisement.

A certain morning newspaper in New York resorts to this expedient in order to obtain notice;

"THE SER of Monday editorially says that 'Mr. BLAINS is a continued invalid, utterly, broken down in health, without any hope of recovery. It further avers that Mr. Blayes is as unlikely ever to return to his post at Washington as if the soil were already green, and the daisies blooming above his ultimate resting place.

• • • It is a savage, valgar, and cruel onslaught upon BLAINE."

This was deliberately written with the subjoined passage from THE SUN directly under the writer's even:

"The readers of the Evening Post \* \* know upon the personal assurance of Mr. Godkin himself, printed conspicuously in that part of the Evening Post which is beyond any suspicion of 'journalism,' that Mr. BLAINS is a confirmed invalid, utterly broken down in health without any hope of recovery, and as unlikely ever to return to Washington as if the sod" Ac.

There were also directly under the eyes of the author of this astonishing piece of misrepresentation the passages from the editorial columns of the Evening Post which described Mr. BLAINE as a "confirmed invalid," as "utterly broken down in health." and as having "no prospect of returning to Washington at any time in the near future"-statements reprinted by THE SUN from the editorial columns of the Evening Post for the purpose of exhibiting them in contrast with the notorious facts of Mr. BLAINE's restoration to health and his return to duty at the State Department in Washington.

It is sometimes difficult to find the motive for misstatement that is apparently purposeless. In this case there is no mystery. The gratuitous lie is merely a bid for a gratultous advertisement.

We give the advertisement, such as it is without the slightest hesitation.

# The Famine in Russia.

Twenty-five million people, most of them tillers of the soil, live in a part of eastern and southeastern Russia. Their farms, forests, and villages are spread over an area about equal to that of New York State. In this large region the total or partial failure of the crops is now causing the suffering of famine foretold several months ago in THE SUN. The northwestern limit of the greatest wretchedness is the province of Nijni Novgorod, whose chief town, of the same name, is famous for its annual market. Through this province flows the greatest river in Europe, the Volga, still winding its way eastward before it turns abruptly to the south to make its way to the Caspian Sea. Along both banks of the mighty river for about 800 miles, or separated from it by a narrow strip of country. lie the provinces where the severest distress prevails. Other provinces also are affected, and the entire eastern half of Russia, even to the borders of Siberia, is involved in the misery that follows upon calamitous harvests; but the part of Russia inhabited by most of the people who are actually starving lies along or near her greatest navigable highway in its middle and lower course. Droughts, insect pests, and the poverty and improvidence of the peasant class have done the mischief. Several million persons must be fed by the hand of charity during the rigorous Russian winter or they will perish. It is estimated that at the very least \$100,000,000 will be required to relieve suffering and supply the farmers with seed.

Details of the famine have been but sparingly published, but enough has been made known to arouse in the more fortuaats parts of Russia the deepest sympathy and the most energetic measures of relief. It is known that thousands of peasants are deserting their homes, having absolutely nothing to eat: that in some districts they are collecting acorns, oak bark, and leaves as a substitute for food; that the only food of the peasantry in the province of Simbirsk is a hard black mass called broad, made chiefly of goose foot, a plant that is classed as an emetic; that in districts where some harvest could be garnered the entire crop has already been congurned; that troops of starving beggars are wandering through the villages; that many a peasant sells his only plough horse for a few roubles to buy food for his family for a week; that mortality has increased at a rate that is frightful, and in one place, out of 150 families, forty-seven persons died of hunger in a fortnight; that the price of food has risen all over the empire, and even at Warsaw. far from the scene of acute misery, the cost of common articles of consumption has doubled.

populous parts of Russia the most energetic efforts to carry food to the starving. The land has hardly another thought to-day. The national coffers have been opened; the royal family has contributed a very large sum; state balls have been countermanded; meetings to raise funds are held everywhere; the Red Cross Society is making house-to-house collections; the women are raising famine funds; the rank and file of the army are contributing; students in the universities are foregoing their annual dinners that their contributions may be larger. and money is flowing in to the distributing committees from every direction.

This wide stream of charitable relief is already reaching the afflicted provinces, but not yet in such volume as to bring succor to hundreds of thousands who need it. It is not money but food that must be taken to the greater part of the famine district. This requires time and involves enormous labor; but happily there is reason to believe that the crisis has reached its climax and that next spring there will be no such story to record as that of some Indian famines, in which tens of thousands perished because of the sheer inability of those who would have helped them to reach the starving in time to save their lives.

In all present thoughts of Russia, the first must be that of sympathy for her stricken peasantry.

### A Disgraceful Spectacle.

Those who have followed the fluctuations of Mr. Fasserr's mendacity on the stump have observed that there is method in his misstatements concerning the cost of municipal government in New York city. When Mr. FASSETT is addressing the citizens of this town he avoids figures and definite charges, and confines his attacks on Tammany Hall to rheterical generalizations. When he gets into the country he ventures to put forth alleged statistics, as exhibiting the extravagance and corruption in the management of this city's affairs.

In Hempstead on Monday evening, Mr. Fasserr told his audience that "all the robbery, all the jobbery, all the knavery in the government of New York city can be laid at the door of Tammany," and he went on to assert that "while in fourteen cities of the first class in the United States the cost of government is \$15.98 per capita, in New York under Tammany it is \$25."

This is as wilful, as conscious, and as shameful a falsehood as Mr. Fassett's assertion in the western counties that it cost \$54,000,000 to govern the Democratic metropolis as against \$13,000,000 for all the rest

of the State. His figures, like all the Republican statistics of this campaign of falsehood, are derived from no other source than the now notorious Bulletin No. 82 of PORTER's census. The purpose for which that monstrous compilation of falsified statistics was originally intended is now apparent. The bulletin was prepared by PORTER with a view to the present canvass. According to PORTER the average per capita of municipal expenditure in 1889 in the fourteen cities of 200,000 inhabitants or more was \$15.98, while the per capita in New York was \$23.89.

Even Porter's He about New York is not big enough for Fasserr's use in the rural districts; that accomplished young gentleman boldly stretches it from \$23.89 to \$25.

As we have shown over and over again, and as Mr. Fasserr knows as well as we do, the entire tax levy in 1889 in New York for municipal and county expenses was only \$27,044,547. This included about \$6,700,000 for interest on and redemption of the city debt. The per capita in New York city that year was not \$25, but \$15.90.

The main point of interest to citizens who abhor a deliberate and systematic policy of falsification is that the Republican candidate for Governor of the Empire State should be willing to disgrace himself personally for the sake of the few votes he hopes to obtain in this way. His method has been exposed, but he sticks to it without heeding the consequences to his own reputation. His measure has been taken. and he is now affording to honorable and truth-respecting persons of all parties a spectacle unlike anything in the recent history of political warfare.

# The Green Goods Business.

The police are working effectively to break up this business, which has been carried on so long in New York. Of course it ought not to be allowed to exist and yet it is a kind of swindling in which the victims are, if anything, more contemptible than the sharpers themselves.

The green goods business is run on a cynical theory of human nature which is sus tained by its successful application. It is that the inclination to rascality is much more frequent than it seems to be, and that it exists in its latent form more especially outside of the cities. The green goods swindlers, it will be observed, never undertake to work the great communities where the friction of society keeps the wits of people bright. The back country is the field of their operations. Neither do they expect to find their gudgeons among those who are open to the suspicion of a tendency to criminal practices. Such men are too sharp to be caught by a trick so transparent They hunt their prey among the hypocritical members of rural communities, whose credulity is stronger even than their vicious greed, and whose folly exceeds the criminal cunning they hide.

They do not make up the lists of names to which they send their circulars by hunting out men of evil reputation or association, but take the inhabitants of remote regions almost without discrimination, relying upon catching the ostensibly good, rather than the openly bad. They are not so hopeless about getting a stray deacon and the members of country churches as they are about taking in a recognized rascal. The complaints of their swindling, as they come to us and as we see them published in other papers, are almost invariably from men who say, and undoubtedly say truly, that they had never gone into criminal practices before they were tempted to adopt them by the circulars of the green goods swindlers. They were only waiting for the opportunity to be presented, however, and when they thought they saw a chance of getting counterfeit money cheap they were ready enough to go into the business of using it. Hence they got their desorts only when they found that the swindlers had played a practical joke on them by sending them waste paper instead of the spurious money they paid for; or rather they got a part of

their deserts. The exposure of this phase of hypocrisy is not without its value after all. Unfor-These stories of frightful suffering have | tunately the deluded rascals and simpletons

aroused throughout the western and more are usually afraid to squeal, and we cannot tell how many they are. They must be numerous or the business would not be profitable enough to offset the risk involved. It would be interesting if the practitioners of the swindle would tell us how many proportionately to the number they set their bait for in a country village are ready to nibble at it. The cost of conducting the business cannot be light, and the receipts must be large to justify it.

### A Letter from Mr. Roosevelt.

The Hon. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has leaped into the campaign with an enthusiasm and a vigor which suggest the woolliness of the Montana cow puncher rather than the cooing gentleness appropriate to the civil service reformer. He has written to the Hon. ANDREW DICKSON WHITE a letter expressing his "hearty good wishes for the success of Mr. FASSETT and the Republican ticket." It is not clear why Mr. WHITE should be selected as the medium of conveying to Mr. FASSETT Mr. ROOSEVELT'S good wishes. Mr. ROOSE-VELT might well have addressed to Mr. WHITE a letter of condolence on account of the Ithaca scholar's misfortune in being choused out of the nomination by the tortuous Tlogan, but to write to him a letter of praise for Mr. FASSETT seems a strange thing to do. Perhaps Mr. Roosz-VELT thought that Mr. WHITE needed encouragement. At any rate, he has prepared a certificate of approbation of the Shirtsleeves Statesman.

"The admirable canvass Mr. FASSETT is carrying on," writes the young ACHILLES of the Brown Stone district, "shows what he is made of." Democrats agree with this assertion. Mr. Fassert's specches have shown that he is made of pretty cheap stuff. And, speaking of stuff, what shall be said of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S romark that the anti-New York candidate " is picdged to every one of the measures in which all right-thinking New Yorkers are most deeply interested"? Has Mr. ROOSEVELT forgotten during his residence at Washington or his itinerancy as a missionary of Mongolian reform what New Yorkers are most deeply interested in? Has he heard Mr. FASSETT pledge himself to do all in his power to give the cities of the State their just proportion of representation in the Legislature? Isn't Mr. Roose-VELT aware that Mr. FASSETT is pledged to Mr. PLATT, the known enemy of all the measures in which New York is most deeply interested?

"What he has promised he will perform." What he has promised to Mr. PLATT. " His election will be a triumph of hones

government." Will it, Mr. ROOSEVELT? How long is it since THOMAS C. PLATT has been a synonyme of honest government? Mr. ROOSEVELT is not helping desirable government in trying to help Mr. PLATT to

### A Self-refuting Circular.

become dictator of New York.

Three or four Republican real estate agents have issued a circular inviting the taxpayers of this city to vote for FASSETT and VROOMAN. We find in the circular the following assertions:

"It is a noticeable fact that in all sections of the city there are more vacant buildings than formerly, notwithstanding the fact that the putting up of new structures has been considerably diminished. Mer chants and business men generally are complaining of dull business and loss of trade,"

If business is dull, if real estate is not in active demand in this city, the FASSETT gang are responsible. They gave the World's Fair to Chicago. In Chicago to-day real estate is booming, trade is booming, labor is booming. Chicago is sure of activity and prosperity in all branches of business for the next two years. She is beginning already to earn and enjoy the five hundred millions that should have been New York's, and that would have been New York's if Mr. PLATT had been a patriotic citizen

This Republican circular furnishes invincible reasons for voting for FLOWER and SHEEHAN.

men who have me voices heard in this city's politics, none, we believe, could call more votes after them than the expressive singer under Tammany Hall-MAGGIE CLINE. She votes for FLOWER and

Col. ARE SLUPERY may occasionally stick out his to gue while undergoing the laber of original com-position, but he is nevertheless a state-man of forty-horse power—St. Louis Republic.

The habit of sticking out the tongue is not peculiar to Col. ABZ. Other statesmen of forty. yes, of sixty and even of eighty horse power. have been known to resort to this timehonored practice. The more ponderous the literary style, the more energetic are the auxiliary lingual contortions, as a rule. In the Republic's interesting disclosure we find nothing discreditable to the name or fame of SLUPSKY.

The meeting at the Madison Square Gardon last night was great, not so much in the speaking as in its powerful expression of Democratic sentiment.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING arrived in New York on Monday last, a few weeks after the publication of his latest tale of Indian army life. It is called "His Private Honour," and it appears in the October number of Macmillan's Magazier. We copy from the story of Mr. Kiplino's a single paragraph, the interest of which does not depend upon the context:

· · · What a fool you were.' I interrupted. Ozrnuna, b ing beither a menial nor an American, but a tree man, had no excuse for yeiping."

Perhaps Mr. RUDYAND KIPLING has cross the Atlantic at this tempestuous season to tell the American public exactly what he means.

We note with unreserved satisfaction that our extreme tariff-smashing friend, the St. Louis Republic, hopes to see in the coming Democratic victories of this fall "a resfilm tion of the verdict already given against McKinley bills, force bills, and billion dollar raids on the Treasury." It is rather late in the day for our contemporary to add the out rages of the Force bill and billion dollar Treasury raids to its former solitary Demo cratic campaign explanation and argument the tariff. Yet it may help even now.

Sir John Gorst, the Political Secretary for the India Office, has recently been making an investigation, apparently on his own reponsibility, into the condition of the rural laborers in England and Ireland. His conclusions, so far as they have been reported, seem little likely to prove acceptable to the still influential but not overprosperous class of English country landlords. The laborers. he thinks, should be dissuaded from migrating to the overstocked labor markets of the towns and cities by gifts of land not exceeding half an acre apiece to begin with, and by the establishment of village councils for pur-

poses of discussion and entertainment. The suggestion is not novel. It recalls the amous cry of three acres and a cow with which Mr. JESSE COLLINS some years ago allured to the Conservative banner the heavy-witted farm laborers of Norfolk. That was a demogogic cry in the days before the little band of Tory-Democrats. BALPOUR. CHAMBERLAIN, Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, and Sir John Gonst. had finally disintegrated into its individua elements. Such a plan of laborers' allotments has already been tried to some measure

in Ireland, but without much practical benefit, and on general principles it can hardly be expected to be a permanent check to the migration of laborers from country to town, a migration that is as noticeable in New England as in old England. Such a movement is due to other causes than the spur of necessity. The city ever has the charm to the countryman of indefinite, romantic possibility. Nor is half an acre even to the most land-hungry man a veritable panacea. It is not enough to sustain life decently in this calamitous crisis of English agriculture. It can, then, only make possible further reduction of the laborers' wages and leave him less free to follow the shifting place of highest demand for his labor.

The SLOSSON-SCHARPER billiard match night before last was like a new pler of the endless bridge travelled over by the world of players. General interest in the game cannot be held up at its desired altitudinous notch without an ocasional contest between its greatest artists, to show its beauties in their highest and most stimulating form. The champions are among the sustaining forces of the game. In the character of what might almost be called the double-headed champion, SLOSSON and SCHAR-

ren are the head keepers of its prosperity. What seems surprising in connection with this contest is that the odds at one time should have reached two to one on SCHARFER. For a public contest SCHARFER's game never represented that superiority over SLOSSON'S. When the latter first began to play, his game was like a weakling child. Its most noticeable characteristic was an almost tender delicacy such as few old critics would have supposed destined to develop into extraordinary strength. Yet since SLOSSON reached his full maturity in his profession, in contrast with his rivals hi play has been more marked by a steady and next to irrepressible power, applied with neverfailing deliberation to its full limit under all circumstances, than by the skill and delicacy apparent in the beginning.

Yotthe greatest player of billiards is SCHAE-PER. With the single exception of steadiness there is no single quality in which he is not superior to all other players. In the most important point of all, that of ability to make points, he stands without a peer, but he has also a tremendous reserve power in the opposite direction-that of not making points-

and there is where Slosson beat him.

It is evident, however, that an 800-point game cannot prove which is the better of two great players. In the few hours ordinarily required for one of them to reach the end, the other may fall into a vein of accident or nervousness or inferior skill from which he has not time to struggle before the game is over. In saying this we are not advocating contests extending over five or six nights. Yet the fact mentioned should be appreciated in justice to any artist who happens upon a brief occasion to fall in with misfortune or with the wrong side of his game, like SCHARPER the other night. He, by the way, played on that occasion with a ball turned more after the shape of a hen's egg than of the typical apple.

Apart from billiards proper, we would that SLOSSON, when in an important contest, might take off his coat. Keeping one's coat on at such a time seems scarcely less fitting than taking it off, like Mr. J. Shintsleeves Fassett. at a public meeting. One is ridiculous and the other is not business-like.

It is distressing that the lamentable case of Mrs. MAYBRICK should incite such bitter feelings between the promoters and the opponents of her petition for a retrial. Mr. Mox CURE D. CONWAY is an honorable man and a scholar, while Mr. ANDREW H. H. DAWSON is also an honorable man. Is it not, then, possible to pour some oil on the virulence of their controversy about the lady, at least on the side of Mr. Dawson? To Mr. Dawson one might say without impropriety that like Mr. Conway a man may believe a woman guilty even of murder, and may deplore emotional appeals to the public in her behalf, without seriously imperilling his soul, certainly without being condemned to dwell-

Full in the sight of Paradise, Beholding heaven and feeling bell."

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: Decent and fair-minded citizens, irrespective of party, are rapidly becoming disgusted with the rabid and stupid trash with which they are being regaled day after day by such "organs" as the Syracuse Journal concerning a certain tiger which, they allege, has already devoured the major part of New York city, and which, they further aver, is just now sharpening his fange preparatory to making a meal of the remainder of the State. This how by Platt's puppets seems monstrous, when, as is well known, the tax rate here in

Syracuse is much higher than in the slandered city of Taxpayers, citizens of New York city, your tiger is a poble animal; bravely and well is he shielding you public purse from the tax devourer from Tioga; would that Syracuse had such a tiger. There is one beast and one only from which your fair

city and our Empire State have aught to fear; it is the

omnivorous and ever-bungry Platt bog. Synacusy, N. Y., Get. 20. Pisauszed Republican.

To the Entranor Tax Sun-Sir: It may be news to many of your readers to know that the grave of Presi-dent Tyler in the Hollywood Cemetery at Richmond, Va., has been wofully neglected.

No tablet marks the spot beneath which are the mains of a nation's former Chief Executive. In this respect it stands alone amoug departed Presidents, all have appropriate memorials to designate their graves. I was shown the spot while in Richmond Tuesday and cannot understand why Tyler's grave has been neglected. New York, Oct. 23.

#### "Pro Bono Publico." To THE EDITOR OF THE Sex-Sir : Who in truth is be

albie for the loss of the World's Fair to New York rare international gathering has been dented her. It to the injury to the city's welfare from party spite.

If we reverse the order of things, placing the Republican party where Tatumany now is, then we should look to the Democrate for the mea of the Fair, not otherwise. The party that is responsible to New York for the loss of the Fair is the city's enemy, without excuse, and has done ber irreparable minuy. Citizens remember.

W. Suza, 147 West Ninciy-sixth street.

# Rapid Transit.

From the Witshington Post.
The effect of New York's underground system upon the city's growth will be prodigious. It has now a arger population in proportion to its area than any other great commercial community in the world. In it the lines of travel from without necessarily converge oward the narrow spaces which are overcrowded with business. A marvellous expansion northward may be expected as the result of the accomplishment of the new rapid transit plan; and it is probable that in the near future the grafting on to the parent stem of new methods of swift transportation will aid in makin New York the greatest city, as it bids fair soon to b he most important commercial centre, in the world.

# The Gag Law Must Go.

From the Albany Evening Union.
The Sun's first installment of its symposium of opin on the Electrical Execution law appears to-day. Candi dates for Assembly and Senate appear to be almost ously opposed to that section that prohibits the It is safe to predict that this senseless and utterly disre garded provision will soon be swept from the statute

# A Chicago Fair Director's Optaton.

From the Chicago Dully Inter-Ocean.

Depew's estimate," Mr. Bryan replied, "that the city of New York and the State of New York would de ive a benefit of \$300,000,000 from the Exposition is eld in that State and city, was considered at the time was made as more glowing than accurate, but care ful estimates since made would seem to confirm the soundness of his computations."

The Cause of a Universal Tired Feeling. From the Philadelphia Daily Ecening Telegraph. The country is getting decidedly weary of the Chiago way of running a great World's Fair.

# Mr. Plower's Estimate as to the Result,

From the Courier-Journal.

WARRINGTON, Oct. 25.-Mr. Flower writes your corre dent that he will be elected surely, and thinks his iurality will reach 20,000.

Governor Hill is the ablest partisan in New York. Not a Fair Prayer Test. Prom the Galveston Daily Ness.

Do not pray for something and then go and buy it on

Able and a Democrat.

TORNADO IN OHIO.

Many Buildings Wrecked at Connenut-The

CONNEAUT. O., Oct. 27.-A tornado swept over this town at 0% o'clock last evening, damaging about thirty houses. Streets are blocked by trees and wreckage from the demolished buildings. The butter-tub factory owned by G. J. Record is badly wrecked, thousands of dollars' worth of stock being completely de stroyed. Record's loss is about \$50,000. The planing mill of H. E. Pond, adjoining Record's factory, is badly damaged. His lumber is strewn all over the town. Smokestacks are blown down. Many fine

residences suffered heavily, roofs being torn

off and windows broken. The telegraph lines of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate railways are down. Two telegraph poles were blown through the roof of the Lake Shore Railroad station, and the baggage room was demolished. Fragments of buildings are strewn along the tracks, rendering it impassable to trains. The total loss is about \$100,000.

The tornado came off the lake from the northwest, sweeping all before it, many narrowly escaping with their lives.

The residence of James Furguson was totally destroyed, and his wife and 10-year-old daughter were severely injured. The farm barns of Silas Hiler were torn to pieces, and a large number of cattle were disabled. Record's establishment was unroofed and the engine room and engine destroyed.

The Fond planing mill adjoining was partly torn down and the lumber yard was spread for over a mile. In cast Conneaut about fifteen houses suffered from the storm. The large store room of Weldon, Babbitt & Co. was unroofed and the stock was greatly damaged by the rain and hail which followed. The Lake Shore Railway buildings were wrecked, wires torn down, and all communication on the west cut off. Men are at work clearing away the demolished buildings and débris. station, and the baggage room was demoi-

NEW LAURELS FOR THE TEUTONIO.

She Beats the Record Eastward by Nine-

Oct. 27.-The White Star line steamer Teutonic, Capt. Irving, which sailed from New York on Oct. 21 for Liverpool, was signalled off Browhead at 9:55 o'clock this morning. The Toutonic reports that she experionced stormy weather during the passage. This is not a propitious season for steamship ecords, and when it was announced down own yesterday that the White Star fiver, the Teutonic, had won new laurels on the trip she completed at Queenstown yesterday, every-

oody was surprised. The White Star officials thought at first that the news was too good to be true. Despatches from their agent at Queenstown confirmed the report that the Teutonic had excelled her own best previous performance, going castward, by nineteen minutes. Her time was five days, twenty-one hours, and three minutes. She covered 2.710 knots-longer than the usual castward passage—in daily runs of 483, 468, 460, 460, 448, 457, and 14 knots. The daily runs are reckoned by seatime, or from moon to noon, which in an eastward run covers a period of about twenty-three and a quarter hours.

High westerly gales followed the peerless ship all the way to Queenstown. She made her last voyage eastward in 5 days. 21 hours, and 22 minutes, thus lowering the twin eastward records of the City of Paris and the City of New York by 1 hour and 28 minutes. The Teutonic holds the westward record of 5 days, 16 hours, and 31 minutes, made last August. confirmed the report that the Teutonic had ex-

NEW SITE FOR THE UNION CLUB.

Negotiations Between the Club and Officers

George Macculloch Miller, President of the St. Luke's Hospital Society, and Samuel D. Babcock, Chairman of the committee appointed on Monday night to sell the present site of the hospital at Fifty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, said yesterday that no offer of less than \$1,000,000 for the eight lots or \$2,500,000 for the entire site would be entor-

less than \$1,000,000 for the eight lots or \$2,500,000 for the entire site would be entortained.

The Union Club had made an offer to purchase eight lots—100 feet on Fifth avenue by 200 feet on Fifty-fourth streed—and the committee was authorized to sell them for \$1,000,000 if the club wanted them at that price. Clarence A. Seward. Chairman of the committee appointed on April 27 to represent the Union Club in the matter, could not tell when there would be a meeting of the club or of the site Committee. He refused to say whether he believed that the club would or would not buy the land at the price put on it.

The grounds of St. Luke's Hospital cover thirty-two city lots. The buildings are all on the northern half of the land, excepting the house for the superintendent and nurses. That house is 200 feet from Fifth avenue, and if the club buys the eight lots, it can begin the work of crecting the new club house without waiting for the removal of the hospital buildings. The hospital society has determined to move the hospital to another site, and is said to be looking for one in the neighborhood where the new eathedral is to stand. The old board of officers was redicated at the meeting on Monday night.

# WOULD-BE VOTERS ANSWERED.

Information for Men Who Wish to Vote, ont Don't Mnow If They May, You said on Saturday that a man who comes to this country under age can't get his final papers until he's 23. I got mine last year when 21, having been in the country six years then. R. T. S.

Then you got them without warrant of law, if we interpret the law rightly. The law (R. S. U. S., section 2.107) says: "Any alien, being under the age of 21 years, who has resided in the United States three years next preceding his arrival at that age, \* \* \* may, after he arrives at the age of 21 years, and after he has resided five years in the United States, including the three years of his minority, be admitted, &c."

Will you inform writer whether or not a person residing in Kings county up to last April, and then moving to Rockland county, but owing to Rockland county, but owing to sickness compelled to return to. Kinss county within two months of election, is entitled to register and vote on election day in Kings county, not being three months in asid county, II. E.

We think not. From your account of it, he intendget it again in three months.

An old reader of THE SUN wants to know can an old citizen that spents few months once in a while out of the city close on forty years yots without making any-thing like a wrong oath at the register before election day? We think so: a man whose residence is in the city can spend all summer out of town, return to register, go away, and return to vote without doing anything mor-

ally or legally wrong.

his right to vote.

I would like to learn the rights of a man born in this country, taken to Korope as a child less than three years oid, who returned to this country at the age of 18th year. He has be lost any of his fight as an American derived by year like he was a man of his long adjourn as a miner in Europe, or can seen of his long adjourn as a miner in Europe, or can seen of the long adjourn as the forther proceedings register and some old was not as he hall have complet with all other requirements of the law so far as readence in State, county, and Assembly district is concerned? A Constant Readen He can vote when 21 if he comes within the law as to residence in the State, county, and district.

W. Filmer .- A voter may put a candidate's name

A. J. H. D .- Wilnesses to an alien's residence must appear in person before the naturalization court; depo-sitions are not received. "Chains."-You, being born in this country, are a citi-

sen, whether you're of age or not; but you can't vote until you are of age. R. A. 7.-The inspectors put a man under eath or affirmation to give true answers to their questions. They are not limited to a certain set of questions, but put

such questions as they think will enable him to prove

. To Diana of the Tower.

"Queen and Huntress, chaste and fair." Sang the poet long ago, And his lines were sweetly rare. You remember them I know. But his lay was sung in June.

While you still were in the moon

Now to earth you've come at last: All that foolishness is past, For you fairly flout the sun Perched upon your tower so high, You're an angel in the sky.

Do you watch some phantom bind, With your golden bow drawn taut? Goddess fickle as the wind. With a heavenly beauty fraught ! So your sport is, we surmiss.

But you must be tired indeed, Standing on one limb so long. Still you whiri around with speed, Which betokens you are strong: dess excellently bright. Huntress of the starry night.

Do not flout us every day. Turn your face toward Broadway, Just for one short hour at least hen to thee our songs shall rise, Beauteous Queen of asure skies

WANTED-A NEW MEAT.

Swans and Peacocks Are Worth Raising From the Speciator,

The lack of variety in those meats which, whether flesh or fowl, must always form the groundwork and basis of an English bill of fare is a want keepiy felt, but most difficult to remedy. Among the thousands of tons of foreign game imported yearly, there is haddly a beast or bird which may not be had in botter quality and condition at home, except the prairie bird and the quali; for those canvassacked ducks which escape the keen sourch of the New York dealers and find their way acroes the Atlantic alight only on the tables of City companies and millionaires, like the caladrus of cid, that appeared only at the deaths of kings. Yet there are probably twenty people in this country who have eaten canvas-backed duck for one who has ever tasted swan, or rather cygnet, the finest water fowl for the table, ailke in size and flavor, a bird easy to rear, most prolific, rivalling even the breast of a teal, without the fatal drawback of that excellent little bird, that no one has ever been able to get enough of it. Even now, though so neglected by the world, swans may be had from the Norwich Swan Pit for £2 each. They weigh some sixteen pounds, and with them is forwarded an ancient recipe for cooking them, "done into rhyme by a person of quality."

Another "fowi" which was once reserved for

them is forwarded an ancient recipe to coacting them; dones into rhyme by a person of another "fowi" which was once reserved for the tables of kings, and is now hardy thought good enough for Alderaen, is the peaceck what roast swan is to roast goods, see it sroat county houses why keep peacecks and let them run wild and nost in their woods and shrubberles, take little trouble either for fatten or cook the pea chiese. If they dry these birds for the table. The ment is very white and of exceedingly fine and close grain, and has the true gaine flavor, with none of the stringiness of the common turkey.

Stringiness of the common turkey.

Stringiness of the common turkey.

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Stringiness of the common turkey and the stringiness of the common turkey with the stringiness of the common turkey with the stringiness of the common turkey with the substantial solid the stringiness of the common turkey with the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of version record in the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of the part of the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of the part of the part of the substantial solidity of a leg of mutton. An increase in the quantity of the part of the pa

# Was Shaved, Went Home, and Died.

About a week ago Wayne R. Cackett of New Hartford was shaved in a barber shop in this city. Upon returning home he complained that his lips were sore. The next day a small discoloration appeared on his nose and he suffered a severe chill. Dr. Kinney of Washington Mills was summoned, and later Drs. Quin and Gibson of this city. The discoloration continued to appead, and he sank into a comatose state, from which he never railied. The case was evidently one of blood poisoning, but the physicians were unable to determine From the Dias Observer. but the physicians were unable to determine whether the poison entered the system while Mr. Cackett was being shaved or from some other source. Mr. Cackett was 22 years of age, and was a man of the physique.

#### Dutles of a Mexican Official From Tiro Republica.

Mr. Albert Diaz Rugama is to be appointed Inspector of Public Signs. His principal duties will be to see that the letters b and v, il and y, m and n are not indiscriminately used one for the other. In fact, he will have to teach many sign painters how to spell.

### Indicted for Eaging Sam Jones. From the San Antonio Daily Express.

Houston, Tex., Oct. 21.—William West, who was under arrest for throwing eggs at Sam Jones, but who was released, has been indicted by the Grand Jury and has been rearrested. West was brought back here from New Orleans. Orleans.

From the Chirago Standay Tribune After he had congratulated his old chum and wished him all the luck in the world, he said:
"By the way, you were married by a woman, weren't you?"
"Yes—the flev leabel Dixon."
"Oh, well, of course, it's all right, but it seems sort of strange."

Why the Groom Chose a Woman Preacher,

strange."

"It's just as binding as it would be if the ceremony
was performed by a man.
"I know it, but I don't believe I could get used to it.
The bride's idea. I suppose!"
"No; mine." Good heavens, man! I should have thought

you..."
"Well, I did at first. I preferred a man, and we had one all ploked out, but the brute and her parents rather favored some old customs that I combated unsuccessfully."
"Such as what?"
"Such as letting the minister kiss the bride."
"That's exactly why."
"That's exactly why."

#### De Higueur. From the Indianapolis Journal

Chollie—Er.—aw.—Miss Figs. may I dare to offen my, heart and hand to the fairest of her sea, the wose without at hors.—Miss Laura—Mr. Sophielgh, you are the fourth to propose to me in those very same words.

Cholie—Tasa. All of oush feliahs use that fawm of pwoposal, don'therefalow.

#### Suge-brush Humor. From the San Francisco Enament

Travelling through the sage-brush country a Jackass m-t a Rabbit, who exclaimed in great astonishment:
"Good heavens how did you grow so big? You are doublies the largest rabbit living."
"No." said the Jackass, "you are the smallest don-toy."

-One of the Poor Commissioners of Pawnes county, Kan, stops at the poorhouse instead of a hotel when business calls him away from home. He saves hotel bills, and has time to investigate the paupers

Of the Tonkawas only seventy eight remain to nego itate with the Cherokoe Commission. They occupy the reservation set apart for the Nex Perces, having been moved there when the latter tribe went to Idaho. It mbraces 10,700 acres, of which about 7,500 will be embraces in the available for required for allotments. The rest will be available for homesteads. The Commission is now on the reserva-tion, and will soon negotiate with the Poncas, Okeas,

and Pawnees.

—Mr. Nathan Harris of Rich Valley, Va., bas a daughter 19 years old, who is only two feet ten inches in height and weighs just forty and a hair pounds. She is well proportioned and intelligent, and her hair sweeps the floor when she stands erect. She is the eidest of four children. She has lived in the Valley all her life with her parents, but very few have known of her xistence until recently, her parents not desiring noto-

journal the expression "Nos poins natainus"—"How we apples awim," and there was a grave discussion of its significance in a famous literary weekly, until thasly an army officer came to the rescue with the fable from which the phrase is taken. Then came two letters from New York saying that the writers had known the fable from boyhood, and marveiling that it should be un-known to any civilised human being.

—Massachusetts has more free circulating and refer-

ence libraries than any other State. It leads the list with 170 free libraries and 11 reference libraries. Illinots has 34 free circulating libraries. New Hampshire 57 of both, New York 35, Rhode Island 32, and Michi gan 31. Neither Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Fouth Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, nor Kentucky has a free circulating library, although each has one or more free reference libraries.

—Lower Broadway was a good deal interested the other day in two Tyrolean reasons, vertiable forestern.

other day in two Tyrolean peasants, veritable foresters, clad all in sage-green clothes, and with dark-green hats and stont, high-heeled boots. Each wore a bird's wing as a cockade, and a brazen Austrian eagle held each cockade in place. The two walked stordily along the street, apparently unconscious of the interest they ex cited. The eight of an Italian selling those pasteboard monkeys that are made to climb a string stirred the two mountaineers to contemptuous mirth. -Voracious Hariem goats scale the steep rocky walls

of Morningside Park and even walk down the nearly perpendicular buttresses supporting the roadway above. Their favorite food is the ampelopsis or Japanese typ. which has recently been started to running over the rocks. When the rock wall is too steep to be climbed the goats eat off the leaves of the ampelopsis as high as they can reach by standing on their hind lags; so that only a little fringe of greenery is left along the rock front at about the height of an ordinary man's shoulders. -A missionary who has just returned to England

from Central Africa says English ladies have gone to Tanganyika with the most inadequate notions of the sort of existence they must lead there. He says they are airly dismayed when the truth at last dawns upon must eat their breakfast without the morning newspa per. Some American missionaries have gone to Africa without the slightest notion apparently that a good deal of that land is not regarded as very salubrious. -The Established Church of Scotland has a hymnal

most admirably adapted to the physical needs of the singers. The music, as in all hymnals, is on the upper half of the page, while the words are on the lower half; but between the music and the words the page is cut in we horizontally, so that the music half may be turned independently of the rest of the page. Thus when the "tune is on page 40, the words on 92," the singer turns o the page numbered 46 at the top for the muste, and to that numbered 92 at the bottom for the words. If this system were in use in this country it would help both choirs and congregations.

—The Rev. Peter Thompson, an English missionary who is explaining his work in Whitechapel and the East End of London to American congregations, is tall, groad, fine looking, and very impressive and earnest in his addresses. He preached four times within fifteen feet of where the body of one of the Whitechapel vic-tims lay. He says that the place is "bell made visible," and that few persons can realize the "hellishness and absolute naked, wretched depravity" of the courts of the East End. The miserable creatures can be saved, he believes, only by good men and good women going there to live with them and treeting them as brothers

-Every Sunday morning for some weeks there has been a procession of canvas-covered family carriages o Fifth avenue. Each carriage has on the box one or procession has a smack of eighteenth century cus toms. The carriages are those of Newport's fashionable residents, and dozens of these equipages crowd the great Sound steamers late in the season. Sunday norming seems to be chosen as the time of arrival, be cause the journey up town is attended with less diffi-culty on that day than on any other. There is a vact amount of hurry and busile when the boat arrives, and the traditionally profune groom is present and in fine

...Those odd-looking, long-spouted seed vessels of the lotes, looking like the sprinkler of a gardener's water-ing pot, contain a great many nut-like seeds that just peep out of their hiding place and remain safely housed until the seed vessel is ripe and dry. The seeds themsolves are a little smaller than basel nuts, almost per-fectly round, hard, thick shelled, and mouse colored. If dropped into the cose of a lake in this latitude they produce a plant that flowers at the end of three years. There must be several bushels of lotes seeds up in the lake in Central Park. If plucked while green they will not sprout. The lotes is uncommonly hardy and prelifle. It needs no attention whatever, and it soon drives out other plants that it may find in its way.

—The Sultan of Morocco has been emptying the vials of his wrath upon the Beni M'Tir triba, who had de-clined to pay tribute. After punishing them severely in a sharp battle about 100 of their women came inclu-camp to ask the Sultan's pardon and humble themselves before him. For hours they sat before his tent, weep before him. For hours they ant before his sent, weep-ing and crying for mercy, their faces unveiled in token of deep contrition. They asked the Sultan to have mercy on their husbands, their brothers, and their children. The next day they continued their piteeus walling, and in the evening the Sultan bade them re-turn to their homes and send their husbands into camp. He comforted them with the assurance that if the ribe obeyed him and refrained from highway robber; he would not attack them again.

—The English laws, or rather magistrates, punish offences against property more severely than offences against the person. The stealing of any article, howeversmall, is punished often with several months imprisonment at hard labor, while the costermonger for "jumping on his mother" gets but a few days' incas-ceration, minus the hard labor. Wife beating, a favorite practice among what are termed the lower classes, is scarcely punished at all, unless the wife dies. Even then, unless death occurs immediately, the brute of a husband receives but a comparatively light sentence On the other hand a deliberate murder perpetrated with a deadly weapon, or by polson, is followed by the hanging of the murderer within a few weeks. Recently a murderer was hanged and buried within a fortaight of the death and burial of his victim.

-The life of an elevator man, if one such man is to be

believed, isn't wholly picasant. Running up and down all day in a "hole in the wall" has its drawbacks, of urse, but, according to this man, has some of which the average man is ignorant. These drawbacks are the bores who use the elevators—scientific or would-be sci-entific bores and humorous or would-be humorous bores. Bores of the first class sak questions as to the peed of the secent and descent, as to the number of trips made each day, as to the number of miles trav-elled up and down each day. Bores of the second class desire to be let off "as near heaven as possible," or instruct the elevator man to "stop at the root." Horse who combine the evil characteristics of both classes ask questions as to suicides or accidents which have, or may have, or might have occurred on the elevator i which they are travelling, or remind the elevator man that if he travels twelve miles up each day and twelve miles down he is really no nearer salvation or damna tion than the average man; or else they ring the changes on the same subjects in different ways. As the cababilities of an elevator, scientifically and hunorously, are limited, it may be understood easily that the bore of either class can do a good deal of work in

-The recent death of Major William C. Manning of Newport, Mc., recalls the curious coincidence of two men of the same name, both belonging in Maine, both enlisting in Massachusetts regiments, and both attain ing the rank of Major in the volunteer service. One Manning of the regular army, now stationed in Texas. brother of Prentiss C. Manning, a prominent mer chant of Portland. The similarity in the names and rank of the two men has frequently caused annoying and ludicrous mistakes on the part of the people wh mixed the soldiers up. On one occasion the Newport Major visited a Western city, and his arrival was mentich id in the local papers. Next day he received a note from a lady whom he had never heard of before, asking cirily why he had neglected to call upon her. Was be too much taken up with other people to pay any atten-tion to her, or did he not consider it worth his while to call? and so on, the epistle plainly leading up to a flow of tears. The astonished veteran did not call upon the lady, and when they met she felt more foolish than neglected. She was the intended bride of the other Major. The two soldiers occasionally happened to be in the same city at the same time, and as both were well known, innumerable blunders bothered them until they got far apart again, and they often congratulated assives that they lived a great distance from our

Rid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a cold by using Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-sata-lished curative for coughs, sore throat, and pulmonary affections.—44s.